

APPELLO CÆSAREM.

O R,

An Appeal to

C Æ S A R:

In vindication of a little Book printed
some years since in the time of our
troubles and intituled,

A Present for Cæsar.

Both done by *Tho: Bradley D. D.*
one of his late Majesties Chap-
lains, and Rector of *Castleford* and
Ackworth near *Pontefract* in *York-*
shire, both in his Majesties gift and of his
speciall grace bestowed upon the
Author, but ever since 44
(meerly for his Loyalty) taken
from him again by
Sequestration.

T O R K E,

Printed by *Alice Broad*, 1661.

WILLIAM C. CRESSMAN

of the

OF THE STATE OF

IN THE COUNTY OF

IN THE YEAR OF

IN THE YEAR OF

IN THE YEAR OF

IN THE YEAR OF

IN THE YEAR OF



To the Kings most Excellent Majesty
Charles the second, by the grace of God
King of England, Scotland, France & Ire-
land, Defender of the Faith, in all causes
and over all Persons Ecclesiasticall and
Civill within his Majesties Do-
minions next under Christ
Supream Head and Governour.

Most gracious & dread Sovereign,

TO your sacred hand & view I humbly offer
this little peece, because your Majesty
is in some sort concerned in it; I know your
Majesty hath little time to read books, but there
are some books which both for the usefulness of
the subject & matter which they treat of,
and for the smoothnes of the style & language
they are cloth'd with, are both pleasant & pro-
fitable, and so the reading of them is but a stu-
dious recreation, and such is this at least in one
of these respects, and it is but a little one, it
took not up above two dayes in the writing
of it, I lſſe then one hours time in the reading
of

A 2

of it will dispatch it, and I humbly beseech your Majesty that you would bestow upon it those few minutes, that you will be pleased to read it and that you would read it through; and that you would read it your selfe, for there are some things in it which perhaps there are many that are not willing your Majesty should be acquainted with, and therefore against such I humbly beg your Majesties protection, howsoever I shall keep my self within the bounds of truth & sobernes, and if I do deserve any of them it shall be in order to the serving of your Majesty, which when I can do no way else, I shall supply with my prayers publike and private for all the blessings which may make your Majesty happy both here on earth, and eternally hereafter in heaven. Amen.

Your Majesties most humble
and loyall Subject,

T. Bradley,

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖
Apello Casarem: or an Appeal to Caesar
in the vindication of a little book
printed some years since, in the time
our troubles: intitled, *A Present*
for CÆSAR.

TRue it is there was such a little
book printed some years since;
which I do own, in which I find
no fault but in the Title, and some com-
plementall language here & there to
mitigate the ferocity of that Tyrant with
whom in it I had to do, but he was sa-
gacious enough to discover the book
that lay hidden under that bait which
then I offerd him, 'tis true the Title was
A present for Caesar: and we have no
Caesar but the King. but surely in com-
mon prudence, thus much you will al-
low to policy, that he which had a Ty-
rant to deal withall may give him good

A 3 words

words. neither did the giving of him a better style then he deserv'd make him really such as that style did import, nor conclude him that gave it him (onely by way of allusion) to esteem him so. There are evidences enough to conclude the contrary in the judgment of all them that know me, for if services or sufferings, by sequestrations, plunderings, frequent imprisonments, menaces and threatnings reaching even to life it selfe may speak a man loyall, there are enough that speak loud enough to declare me such. For my zeal in his Majesties Cause, and service, it is well known I forsook all to follow him through thick and thin, and did so to the very last, and being a sworn Chaplain was one of those that did help to carry the Arke before him in the time of his greatest troubles and dangers, and was afflicted in many of those things wherein he was afflicted. but

But to passe by these praxious considerations mentioned only for prevention of prejudice. I pass from the title of the book to the book it selfe, and of that I shal give a very brief yet a full and clear account under these two heads.

1. *By shewing what the very sum, subject, & substance of that book was.*

2. *What my aymes, ends, & reaches were in penning it at that time.*

The former of these is obvious to any man at the first view, which sees or reads it, but in the latter I was more reserved they were known only to my selfe, and very few more whom I acquainted with them, Dr. *Healing* for one which knew more of that which lay in the bottome of that design then any other, and with whom I had frequent conference about it. All these things I shall now unridle & unfold, which done & rightly understood, then *Apello Casarem, Apello*

Ecclesiam, Apello Populum, Apello Omnes,
 I shall appeal to all the world whether
 that book or he that pen'd it, deserves
 that blame which some imagine, nay I
 shall rise so high in my vindication as
 not onely to free it from blame, but I
 challenge thanks for it from all *England*,
 especially the Clergy which especially
 blame me for it, and if his Majesty shall
 be pleas'd to take hold of some discove-
 ries that there I make, and which here
 in this vindication I must necessarily
 hint at, I hope his Majesty will think I
 do him no disservice in it neither.

As to the first then of these 2 heads,
 The very sum and substance of the book
 lies in these 2 proposals, and those two
 concerning only Churchmen & Church
 livings all which at that time were in
 the hands and possession of the intru-
 ding Clergy which had invaded and
 usurped upon the Church as their Pa-
 tron

iron had done upon the civill State. concerning them therefore I made these two proposalls.

1. First, I did propose that all those that did possesse lequestred livings, and had peaceably enjoyed them two years or above might be required to pay their first-fruits, the Tyrant having set forth a cruell Proclamation, that we should never return to our livings more, nor exercise our Ministeriall Function elsewhere.

2. My second proposall was this, I did propose that they and all others which should hereafter be prefer'd to Ecclesiasticall dignities or promotions might pay their first-fruits according to the statute of the 26 of Henry the eighth whereby it is required that they should pay them in according to the full value of such dignities, benefices, and promotions, and not as they stand parti-

ally rated in the King's book by an ancient inquiry made above 100 years since which gives them not in to the 5, 6, nor scarce to the 8 part of the true value throughout the land, this done, I did demonstrate what a great improvement this would make of the first-fruit Office, for the first-fruits being thus improved the tenths likewise must improve proportionably, according to which the tenths would come to near as much as the first-fruits now come to, and the first-fruits to 6 or 8 times as much as they now are. This is the very sum and substance of that little peice for which I am blamed, all the rest is but as the mantling to the armes, or filling to the limbs, or comment upon the Text shewing the equity, legality, reasonableness, & seasonableness of such a proposal at that time.

But there was much more lay at the
bottom

bottom which was not obvious to every eye, neither was it my desire that he should know them, therefore in the next place I will shew what were my ends, aymes, and reaches in those proposals, and they were these.

1. The first was (clear contrary to the apprehensions of those that charge me in this matter) the very preservation of Tythes, Churches, Colledges, all which were now in a tottering condition, dangerously shaken, undermined, and near unto ruine. for,

1. That grand Impostor had propos'd in the Houle that they would consider of some way whereby a Ministry might be maintained in *England* without paying of tithes.

2. Most of the Counties in *England* had petitioned against the payment of them.

3. The people did generally deny the

payment of them, inſomuch as one of the Judges returning homeward from his Circuit told me that in that circuit they had near 100 Cauſes came before them in the caſe of non-payment of Tithes.

4. *Cromwel's* countrey-men, *Jones* and *Yavaſor Powell* had begun an experiment tending hereunto in *Wales*, by gathering all the Tithes & Church-profits into a common treasury, that is to ſay their own purſes & their adherents, and inſtead of a ſtanding Clergy to ſet up an itinerant Miniſtry.

5. That muſhroom Parliament called together by *Cromwel's* Writ, or Letters, wherein *Romſe* was the Speaker had made a previous Act in order to this deſign, whereby they made the Miniſtry uſeleſs throughout the Land, for as for preaching they tolerated a liberty to preach who would, for the Sacrament of

of Baptisme, that there was no need of that till children were come to 14 or 15 years of age, and then they might make a Minister among themselves to do that office, for the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, that was in a manner banished out of the Church, for marrying that was committed to the Justices of peace, for burying let one pitt another, the dead bury the dead, not so much as the Register book but it was taken out of our hands, and the Parish was to chuse a Register to keep it, so the Ministry was made useles throughout the land, and what was this but a prævious Act proceeding from Anabaptisticall principles in order to that sacrilegious and wicked design of overthrowing the whole body of Tythes, the Churches ancient patrimony, and with it the Ministry it selfe, (for the perpetuity whereof they were first ordeyned) together

with the Schooles of the prophets, the Churches wherein God was worshipped, and all that was sacred, if I at such a time as this stept in to stay & to support the shaking pillars of them all, by intreating those that were the actors in this tragedy to a considerable revenue out of them, that for the preservation of their own interest they might protect and uphold the whole bulke and body, out of which it did arise, forgive me this wrong, and who would think much in such a dangerous storm to throw out some of the wares & fraught to preserve the Ship and lading, and there are now living many (then Parliament men) to whom I had distributed some of those books which confess that my proposals therein were just and legall, equall, reasonable & rationall, and that they did sway much with them in voting for the tythes, and yet for all this when it
came

came to the vote, it was carried but by one voyce for the Chruch, for the Houle was equally divided, and it stood meerly and only upon speaker *Leisball's* voyce whether tythes, or no tythes, and to his honour let me remember it in this great busines (for other matters if he did amisse let him answer for himself) he cast it for the Church. Now in this point of time when the Church and Church affaires, Tythes, Colledges, and all lay at stake, tottering as it were upon the point of a needle, if I came in, and cast in but one grain, or scruple to cast it the right way, will my brethren of the Church charge me & say I did them wrong, no I was their benefactor, I did them all good service, and I deserve thanks at their hands. this was my first aym and I carried it with successe.

2. My second end that I aimed at was this, wherein I cannot so well justify my

self as in the former, because there was
 something of revenge in it, which
 (though I were never so great a sufferer,
 and many more with me) yet I should
 not have thought on, but this it was in a
 word, truly to punish the usurping and
 intruding Clergy which by the power of
 their Committie of plundered Ministers
 above, and their Country Committies
 here below subservient to them, and the
 authority of one person more (whom I
 will not name) invaded our livings, cast
 all the Orthodox Clergy out of the
 Churches, and put themselves into the
 possession of them from *Dan to Beersheba*
 throughout the land. Upon which by
 the help of their army they entred with
 such cruelty that they seised upon all,
 Goods in the house, Corn on the ground,
 Croppe in the Barns, imprisoning the
 Husbands, throwing out the Wives &
 children into the streets without all
 mercy,

mercy, not one in ten of them ever allowing them any fifths, or any other help out of them notwithstanding a colourable Act made to that purpose. So then *distingue tempora* distinguish but the times, do but consider in whose possession the Church was when I promoted that design, and made those proposals, and you will soon free me from any intention of evil to the Orthodox Church or Church-men in whose behalf I writ it, but for these cruel, usurping & intruding Harpeys; God forgive me my revengeful thoughts against them, I did not care what burthen I laid upon them

3. My third end in those proposals, was the ease of the country & Commons of *England* in respect of their contributions, taxes & assessments, by taking off from them and laying a great part of their burthen upon those unto whom more properly it did belong, the Church

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and

and Church-men, whose warre this most properly was, and in whose quarrell it was begun, and this is exprest *in terminis* in that book, for which they so much blame me, but let them and all others look back to the beginning of these wars and troubles, the cause, the quarrell, the incendiaries and promoters of it, and will it not fall upon the turbulent discontented Church-men, and where were the coals of it first kindled, was it not in the Pulpit, the rigid Presbyterian Pulpit, witnes that text in *Judges* the 5th. so frequently preached and printed on, and agreed on in *Sion Colledge* by a certain number of them there met together that it should be so. *Curse ye Meroz, curse him bitterly, because he came not forth to help the Lord, to help the Lord, against the mighty, and although they did since that some of them salve the matter by declaring against the murther of the late King,*
and

and since that by declaring for his Majesty that now is, yet these plaisters are too narrow to heal that head which before they had so sore broken, they have great cause to be humbled under the sense of those grievous things which have fallen out as the consequence of their desperate beginnings; though they intended them not, their doctrines, and practises were then pestilentiall, turbulent, & seditious, and from their Spawn have risen since all those seditious Sects of Independents, Anabaptists, Quakers, &c. which now like locusts coming out of the bottomlesse pit cover the face of the earth, and have filled every corner of this land to the greivous corruption of the truth, and interruption of the peace both of the Church and Kingdome. If then they were the principall in the quarrell, the chiefest causers & beginners of the warr, and now had their desires in slaying the

Bishops and the Chapters lands among them for augmentations, and in putting themselves into the possession of the best livings in the land, and the revenue of the Church; was it unreasonable that I should move that they should bear the greatest burthen of them for the ease of others that were not so much concerned in the quarrell, but would willingly be at peace in the land, this was my third end and ayme in those proposals.

4. In my fourth end & ayme in those proposals I had respect unto his Majesty that now is, and then was our most gracious King and Sovereign, and to the augmentation of his Majesties revenue: For I did assure my selfe his Majesty would return to his Crown and Kingdom with that honour which to our unspeakable joy our eyes have seen, I did perswade my self that he would not himself take the advantage of this discove-
very

very, but if it were done to his hand by another, then he might, either with honour and justice enough continue it (as now the Exchequer) and so it would be a fair augmentation to his Majesties revenue, or it not, that his Majesty might restore it to the Church again, and so gain unto himself the glory of his bounty, and engage all Church-men throughout the land the faster and closer to him, from whose gift and bounty, they should receive so great a benefit:

Obj: Oh but it will be objected, how shall we know you had any such intentions toward his Majesty, and not rather toward the Usurper then in power?

Solv: If I do not demonstrate it, let me be severely censured & interpreted as the worst you can imagine. For which purpose, First it is notoriously known I did ever with great constancy and confidence

fidence from time to time assert the cer-
 tainty of his Majesties return, and the
 necessity of it, and our certain misery &
 bondage till it was so, that it would be
 done by Parliament, not by tumult, that
 our distractions & miseries would be such
 that rather then it should not be so we
 should all beg on our knees that it might
 be so, & this not lately when things began
 to look this way, but 7, 8, 9, years agoe.
 To this I can call to witness men of great
 account both friends and enemies to his
 Majesties return, ear witnesses of it.
 In the first ranke let me mention the
 Noble *Thomas Stoner* of *Stoner* Esquire in
Oxfordshire, at whose Table I spake
 these words in the presence and hearing
 of some persons of Honour, and others
 of lower ranke, one of which answered
 me at that instant, that he durst not bear
 what I said without accusing me, I call
 to witness the Gentlemen of the ancient
 family

Family of the Warcupps of the Mannour of English in the same County, and amongst them one *Robert Warcup Esq;* Lievtenant Collonel of the County under Mr. *James Whitlock*, but who was in effect Coll: and much more, for he was the very right hand of the Lord *Whitlock* and of his Uncle *Lenthall* surnamed the Speaker, and a man of a vast power and authority in those parts, he knowes well I did alwayes confidently assure him of his Majesties return, and that all their transactions would come under the examination of that power which now they did despise & oppose, & therefore that he should carry wisely & warily, with all equity and moderation, as one that was sure to give an account, and he took my counsel. Of the adverse part I'll reckon but one, and that is one *Henry Gooding* a buffle-headed Baker in Henly upon Thames, who from carrying

the Bakers basket was exalted to a Justice-ship of the peace, as a man fit to be an instrument of mischief, and subservient to such a Governour & Government as we were under, who by abusing his trust & power, and by cozening the Country, especially the Kings friends, instead of bread fil'd his basket with money, and with it buying a Mannour near *Hymorth* in Wiltshire, and having married his Maid there lives now, & sits as securely as if he were as good a subject as any of us all. I mention none but such as are living, and of such I could mention many more which know and can testify, and will if called, that not only now at the last but ever since his Majesties exile, I did constantly & confidently assert his return with Honour and Applause, the very desire and expectation of the body of his people, in which case it were strangely irrational that

that I should disoblige his Majesty by doing him any disservice either this or any other way: No in the mean time it was my ayme to serve him, and to settle 100000 pounds a year to his hand, augmentation to his Majesties revenue, as due to him as any penny he doth receive upon any occasion whatsoever. And though I have not done it to his hand, yet I have given his Majesty, or the Parliament, or the great Officers of his Treasury and Revenue light enough how to do it when they will, and for that purpose I wish my Lord Chauncellor with the Master of the Rolls would look over that Act of the 26 of *Henry* the 8. Cap: 4. repealed the 1 of *Queen Mary*, revived again by *Queen Elizabeth*, wherein they shall find that they are required from time to time to send forth Commissions and Commissioners to make inquiry either by Oath, or by any other wayes and

D means

means which they can in their discretion devise to find out the true value of all Spiritual or Ecclesiasticall Dignities and Promotions, that so the first-fruits and Tenths may be paid in and received accordingly, that his Majesty receive no damage.

And I would but ask, what is the meaning of that fourth and last Bond which we give into the first-fruit-Office, at our entrance upon our Ecclesiasticall promotions, call'd the *Molins Inquirendum*, the condition whereof runs thus.

The condition of this present Obligation is such that if the Rectory of A. in the county of B. shall be hereafter proved to be of more yearly value then 20l. as it now stands rated in the Kings book, then if T. B. incumbent there shall within one month after Certificate of due proof thereof had, and made, and given in unto him,) answer his Majesty accordingly, then this present Obligation to be void and of

none

none effect, or else to stand, and remain in full force and vertue.

I remember that not many months since, a Prebend in a Cathedral Church put in to be a Residentiary among the rest, it was answered him, he could not except he had at least 100l. a year in *beneficiis*, he told them he had so, but it was replied to him that 100l. a year then when that Statute was made was now 300l. a year at least, & therefore he could not be admitted unless he had 300l. a year at least, and so was let by: I leave the application of this, or the conclusion to be deduced from it, for surely if this Plea be good in the case of a Subject, it must needs be good much more in the behalf of the King on whose part all Statutes are to be interpreted, *in favorem* & *in meliorem partem*.

And now after all this I do not persuade nor advise his Majesty to take the

advantage of this discovery to himselfe, yet though he do not so, there is this advantage in it that his Majesty shal know what is his due, and what he may doe when he will, and others shall know how much they are obliged unto his Majesty for his indulgence in forbearing it which hitherto have received the benefit of it in silence without acknowledgement.

But certainly it deserves acknowledgement, and although his Majesty do not take it, as by Law he may, yet if they should at this exigent offer it up to him as a free-will offering, as at first the Church did to Henry the 8. when that Act was made, I think that therein they should but do his Majesty right, and themselves no wrong. I am sure his Majesty begun to them first, he hath given them a free-will offering, such a one as the Church yet never saw, nor I hope never shall, (I mean the Cathedralls,) in
the

the renewing of Leases taking of fines, gathering of arrears, all these of 20 years growth now in this one years harvest to be reap't and gathered in, which brings in such incredible sums of money into some private and particular purses, that it is beyond beliefe to relate. But if the late Parliament (to whose prudence his Majesty refer'd the consideration of these things,) had so carried between his Majesty and the Church, as that all these arrears and fines upon renewing of Leases, especially of the Vacancies might have been gathered into a treasury, afterwards to have been disposed of, and distributed as his Majesty with advice of the Church-men in wisdom and Justice should have thought fit, & the Churches and Church-Dignities might have been filled as at other times, so as to take the profits ensuing, only remitting to the persons so preferred their first-fruits, it

would have brought into that treasury above 3 Million of mony, & the Churchmen put into such a condition as they would have been very wel satisfied with, and thankfull for.

Whereas now neither his Majesty, nor Community, nor the late suffering Clergy banished out of those Churches, (most of them deceas'd) nor theirs, have any benefit out of them at all, but all is engroff into the hands of a few Cathedral-men, a Bishop, a Dean, and 2 or 3 Cardinall Præbendaries, which call themselves Residentiaries, for as for the rest of the Chapter though resident as well as they, and by their institutions have *Stallum in Choro locum, & vocem in Capitulo*, yet as to the Dividends they are all set by as secluded Members, in the Church of Yorke are 36 Præbends, & there are but 3 of all these that share in the dividend of those vast revenues: and those
residentiaries

Residentiaries (methinks very improperly so called,) for of all other they are the greatest Non-Residents, for while they are Residentiaries in those Cathedralls where the harvest lies, there are few of them but have 3. 4. 5. or more other Dignities or Ecclesiasticall promotions else where which call for their residence & presence, and complain for the want of it. And if there were but an inquiry made into the several Cathedralls in the Land for Pluralists, and non-Residents, what strange *Smeetyntuisses* should we finde amongst them, Men of as many Names and Titles as the beast in the Revelations had heads, that we cannot tell how to write to them, nor of them, to give them their due Stiles but with an &c. I read in the Countsell of *Trent* of a Bishop there called *Quinque Ecclesiensis*, but amongst these you shall find many that surpass him, by almost

double the number, for instance do but look upon that Chappell at Windsor, for that is the style of it, *the free Chappell of St. George*, and there you shall see how *Windsor*, and *Worcester*, and *Glocester*, and *Eaton-Colledge*, and the City and the Country, Deanaries, and Præbends and Parsonages, and Viccaragies, and Donatives, and all meet together in a little roome, and so in other places.

Let me give you an instance fresh in memorie, I knew a man to whom (not many months since) his Majesty (being made acquainted with his sufferings and services,) had given the best Præbend in the Church of *Yorke*, it past the Signet and privy Seal, the fees of both were paid, it was carried to the Great Seal, and money laid down there in pledge for the charge of it, yet after all this came a Courtier, makes friends to his Majesty for the same thing, and carries

carries it for another that had but six Dignities & Ecclesiasticall promotions before : I confesse he was a Worthy Person, a great sufferer, and one that deserved a better Dignity then that, and I believe might have had it as easily as he had that (if his friend had laid out his interests for it) and I wish he had. Yet let me do his Majesty this right too, although he had signed the Warrant for it, yet when they brought their Bill, his Majesty remembered he had past it to another, and refused to sign it, a signall evidence of his incomparable Goodness and justice, but the Prægrantee understanding that they had prevailed with one of the greatest Subjects in the Kingdom to appear for them (so far as to write his Letter to Secretary Morrice to withdraw a Caveat which was entred in the Signet Office to prevent Competitors) well knew it was no contesting in such

a case, and so was content to sit down and let it pass: well let this go for a digression. In all this I would not be so interpreted as if I did utterly condemn all Pluralities in persons rightly qualified for them, nor *non-residence* neither upon occasion, there may be necessity for it, but that which is to be disliked in them both is, that they are so common and ordinary, *privilegia sunt paucorum*, priviledges belong but to few, and those the choicest of men, and as a very learned and judicious Divine writ to me once in the resolution of a case of conscience which I offer'd him. *We do in nothing more juggle with our owne consciences, then in allowing our selves too much liberty in things that are not absolutely unlawfull.* It was the Reverend Dr. Sanderson, now Bishop of Lincoln, in the resolution of this very case of Non-residency, occasioned by an invitation from the right honourable

Nicholas

Nicholas Lord Viscount *Castleton*,
 (Father to the Noble Lord *George* now
 living,) to leave my Parsonage in York-
 shire, and to come and live with his
 Lordship in his house, which I did
 civilly excuse, my conscience not al-
 lowing my constant absence from my
 charge at that distance. And there is
 another thing that makes these Plura-
 lities so unreasonable, and that is the
 insatiableness of greedy men in those
 accumulations, that heap up mountain
 upon mountain, *Pelion* upon *Ossa* Digi-
 nity upon Dignity without either end
 or measure as long as money or means,
 or interest, or friends will last to procure
 them, when as (God knows) there are
 many hundreds of learned, Loyall,
 honest, Orthodoxe, suffering, sequestred
 Ministers unprovided for, unrestored
 to their livings, which to this day want
 bread for them and theirs. And so are

like to doe, for what with that indulgent Declaration of his Majesty tolerating so many irregularities in Church-ministrations, & so much abused, and what with that late Act (pretended to be made for the restoring of sequestred Ministers, but intended doubtlesse by some of the contrivers of it for the clear contrary, to keep us out while we are out, and to confirm those in that are in the possession of them, there they are still, and there they will be, for first it puts us upon impossibilities in order to our restoring of getting five or more Justices together, which I am sure I could not do with the expence of above twenty pound, and the riding, and finding top & fro of above three hundred miles, and yet at four meetings could never get above three Justices together, which for want of a full Quorum could not act, & then if we cannot overcome these

these difficulties, and that within a time limited, it seems to preclude from us all other remedy of Law or otherwise for our relief, as in the eleventh page of it, and what a strange toleration is this that being in possession, there they shall be, and keep it though without institution, and orderly induction, by this meanes the Church is to this day full of those notorious, seditious, schismaticall and violent intruders, which began all these troubles at the first, and cast the Orthodoxe Clergy out, and now they stand upon better termes then ever they did, neither is there yet any one Bishop in the Kingdome that hath visited his Diocesse to take cognisance of these things, either by himselfe or by his Commissioners, nor when they do, do I see what power they have yet to purge the Church of them, or to restrain them: this not

onely is a greivous oppression (for the present) to the suffering and sequestred Ministers, the most of them very aged men, grown old in suffering, and a great advantage to those factious and seditious Usurpers to confirm the people in those seditious and Hæreticall principles which before they had infused into them, but there is a greater mischief then this, the consequent of it, and that is this: That whereas his Majesty hath graciously promised that there shall be a Synod called, these Heterodoxe men (with which the Church is now filled) shall be able to over-vote the Orthodoxe Clergy three to one in the choice of our Representatives. The cure of all these things with the prevention of greater evils (which these things (if not cured) may introduce,) we must leave to the Wisedome and Justice of the Parliament at hand, and of the higher powers, it was

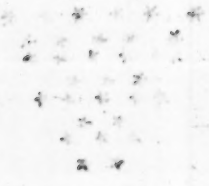
was enough for me to hint at them, and
 that I have done impartially, yet with-
 out any malignity to either party, Præ-
 laticall or Presbyterian, though an ene-
 my to the abuses in both, yet my selfe
 a friend to both, who will ever stile
 my selfe An obedient Sonne
 of the Church, and an
 Episcopal-Presbyterian:

Tho: Bradley.



F I N I S.

... enough for me to ...
... have ...
... to ...
... of ...
... in ...
... to ...
... some ...
... of the ...
...



3 1 7 1 3



